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THIS PAPER IS 35 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 1838

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One Dollar for 6 months.
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H. C. ECCLES. GEO. W. BRYAN.
CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The largest and most centrally located Hotel in the city.
Newly painted and refurnished. Electric bells and Electric Lights. The Central and Belmont united.
ECCLES & BRYAN,
Proprietors.
Aug. 5, 1887.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1885.

Dr. Annie L. Alexander,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to diseases of WOMEN and CHILDREN, and attention to Female patients.
Office, at Mrs. Latham's, 214 South Tryon street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Charlotte, May 27, 1887. if

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office No. 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886. y

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in Richmond county. Also, in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1887.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1887.

Flemming, Cansler & Winslow,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts of North Carolina. Special attention given to all business entrusted to them in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln and Gaston counties.
Sept. 23, 1887.

G. F. BASON,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office No. 16, Law Building.
Jan. 14, 1887. y

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1884.

J. W. BYERS,
Physician and Surgeon
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will attend all calls, either night or day, in the surrounding country.
Office on Tryon St., next to Buford House.
Residence 309, West 5th St., near First Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 14, 1887. y

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

JOHN FARRIOR,
(No. 3, Tryon street, near Wriston's Drug Store.)
Charlotte, N. C.
Practical Watch-Maker and Jeweler.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which he will sell at a fair price.
Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly and satisfaction assured.
Special attention given to fine Watch repairing.
Aug. 19, 1887.

FINE SHOES.
Complete Stock and Lowest Prices
Shoes, Trunks and Valises.
PEGRAM & CO.,
June 24, 1887. 16 South Tryon street.

BENEFIT OF AN ERECT ATTITUDE.—An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than most people generally imagine. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious whether sleeping or walking. To sit with body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated on a level with the hands, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health; it cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motion of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system.

Attention, Farmers.
We are ready to receive Rm Logs, Spoke Cuts, and Splits of Hickory and White Oak, and will be buying all winter. Bring your logs in before the roads get too bad. We pay spot Cash.
CAROLINA SPOKE & HANDLE WORKS,
Charlotte, N. C.
Nov. 11, 1887. 4w

Mortgagee's Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of the power conferred upon us by a Deed of Mortgage made by L. A. Vanderburg and J. W. Vanderburg to us, which deed bears date the 9th day of December, 1883, and is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, in Book No. 34, page 413 et seq., we will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, December 12, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M., said Deed of Mortgage, containing about seven acres, same being that portion of the old "Pole Place" (afterward Peter Brown's) on the East side of Briar Creek. Said land will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as may be most advantageous to the Mortgagees.

LAND FOR SALE.
By virtue of a Deed of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, made in the case of M. S. Todd and others, ex parte, for purposes of Partition, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on the 5th day of December, 1887, all of that Tract and Parcel of LAND lying and being in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. W. S. Todd, G. H. and others, containing about one hundred and ninety-three Acres, being the lands of the late D. W. McDonald, a plat of which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.
Terms—Ten per centum of the purchase money required to be paid in cash, balance in twelve months from date of sale, with note and approved security. Title reserved until purchase money is paid.
JOHN R. ERWIN,
Commissioner.
Nov. 4, 1887. 5w

THE JAS. A. BARKLEY Land for Sale.
On November 23d, 1887, as Administrator of James A. Barkley, deceased, I will sell at the highest bidder, to the highest bidder, on the premises; one Tract of LAND lying in Irredell county, adjoining the lands of Frank Johnston, Burt Simpson and others, 13 1/2 miles North of Davidson College, containing 123 Acres, more or less.
Terms of Sale—One-half cash on day of sale, balance on credit of 6 months, with bond and approved security.
A. J. DEIR,
Adm'r. of Jas. A. Barkley.
BINGHAM & CALDWELL, Attorneys.
Nov. 4, 1887. 3w

LAND FOR SALE.
In Steel Creek Township.
I wish to sell my interest in the Tract of LAND on which I now live. Said Tract is situated in Steel Creek Township and contains 137 1/2 Acres.
J. W. McDOWELL.
I also desire to sell my interest in the above Tract. I possess said interest as the widow of the late John H. McDowell.
Mrs. A. R. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 14, 1887. 2w-nd

Valuable Land FOR SALE.
I will sell my Plantation, two miles from Beatties Ford, with fine Residence. Healthy place and the Land always produces good crops of every kind when worked. The Tract contains about 200 Acres, with good Barn, Stables and Tenant Houses. If desired, I will divide the Tract or add to it to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars call on me, Mr. J. J. Jettison, who will take pleasure in showing the premises.
W. B. WITHERS,
Davidson College, N. C.
Sept. 30, 1887. if

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executors of the Estate of V. Q. Johnson, deceased, all persons indebted to the same must pay their debts to the undersigned, and all persons claiming against the Estate must present the same, duly verified, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
CHAS. S. JOHNSON,
Executors.
Oct. 28, 1887. 6w

A Printing Office at Auction.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
On Monday, Dec. 5th, 1887, I will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock, at the court house, in the city of Charlotte, N. C., the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER NEWSPAPER Printing Office, Job Office and Book Bindery. The Printing Office consists of all necessary appliances for conducting the Newspaper, Job Printing and Book Binding business, including a Potter Power Press, Adams Book Press, new Otto Gas Engine, new Brown Folding Machine, Half Medium Gordon Job Press, Fourth Medium Liberty Job Press, Eighth Medium Baltimore Job Press, and a large assortment of body and display type—the whole forming one of the most complete Printing outfits in the State.
Also, a lot of Stationery consisting of Blank Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, &c. At the same time and place, I will sell all unpaid Accounts, Notes, Judgments, &c., due Chas. R. Jones, or the Charlotte Observer, remaining in my hands on that date.
Terms of sale, Cash.
For any information address the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C.
H. A. DEAL,
Assignee.
Nov. 4, 1887. 5w

NOTICE.
All Notes and Accounts due us and not paid by November 1st next, will be put in the hands of an Officer for collection. On account of the death of our Mr. E. S. Burwell, the business of the firm positively must be closed up.
We have been in business for ten years, and certainly have been as lenient with our customers as they could ask, and we hope they will now come forward and settle without giving us trouble.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
Sept. 16, 1887.

How to be Graceful.
A school girl misses a great deal of valuable education who hurries away to school, morning and afternoon, without having used her muscles in helping her mother. She misses something else which, in a few years, she will know how to value better than she does now—grace of movement and carriage.

What makes a girl graceful? It is using all her bodily powers. A student who is nothing but a student soon begins to stoop, and the habit, once begun, grows inveterate and incurable. Half our school girls cannot walk with ease and grace.

We see this very plainly on Commencement Days, when the members of the graduating class are obliged to walk a few steps before the audience. Their dresses are often too costly and splendid; their hair is beautifully arranged; their pieces are creditably written; one thing only they lack: they cannot walk!
A girl who would have a graceful carriage, a sound digestion, a clear complexion and fine teeth, must work for them every day, and no work is better for the purpose than the ordinary work of a house done with diligence and carefulness.

How COFFEE Acts.—Coffee acts upon the brain as a stimulant, inciting it to increased activity and producing sleeplessness; hence it is of great value as an antidote to narcotic poisons. It is also supposed to prevent too rapid waste in the tissues of the body, and in that way enables it to support life on less food. These effects are due to the volatile and also to a peculiar crystallizable nitrogenous principle, termed caffeine. The leaves of the plant likewise contain the same principle, and the inhabitants of the island of Linnæus prefer an infusion of the leaves of that of the berries. Its essential qualities are also changed, the heat causing the development of the volatile oil and peculiar acid which gives aroma and flavor.—*Scientific American.*

At the recent eclipse of the Sun, the Chinese authorities, in accordance with the usage of the Empire, ordered the Buddhist and Taoist priests to recite their incantations to rescue the sun from being devoured. It was at the time of the festivities over the Emperor's birthday, when all officials were required to wear embroidered robes, but it is also the law that during an eclipse officials who participate in the ceremonies must wear ordinary garments until the sun is rescued. An edict had been got out to the effect that the Emperor had ordered the officials to ignore his birthday and attend to the sun, so they all wore ordinary robes.

Several European specialists have made the curious observation that acute rheumatism is more prevalent in dry than in rainy weather.

NOTICE.
Public Sale of Land.
By virtue of a Deed of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1887, all that Tract of LAND, lying on the A. & C. Air Line Railroad about 3 1/2 miles from Charlotte, adjoining N. J. Winget, E. Garrison and others, containing about 12 1/2 Acres, and known as the Land of James F. Moody, deceased. Said land will be offered in lots and as a whole, so as to make sale on the highest aggregate bid.
Terms—One-half of the purchase money in Cash; balance in note with approved security, payable after 12 months with interest at 8 per cent.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Commissioner.
Nov. 11, 1887. 4w

Public Sale of Land.
By virtue of a Deed of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, made at Fall Term 1887, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1887, all that Tract of LAND, lying north of the Rockledge Hotel, and west of the Charlotte and Raleigh Railroad, and known as the Land of James F. Moody, deceased. Said land will be offered in lots and as a whole, so as to make sale on the highest aggregate bid.
Terms—One-third of the purchase money in Cash; the balance in note with approved security, payable after 4 months, with interest at 8 per cent.
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Commissioner.
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Terms—One-third of the purchase money in Cash; the balance in note with approved security, payable after 4 months, with interest at 8 per cent.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Commissioner.
Nov. 11, 1887. 4w

Public Sale of City Lot.
By virtue of a Deed of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, made at Fall Term 1887, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1887, all that Tract of LAND, lying on the N. E. corner of C. and 11th streets, designated as Lot No. 600 on the Map of Charlotte, and known as the Lenthle property.
Terms—One-half of the purchase money in Cash; the balance in a secured note payable after 6 months, with interest at 8 per cent.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Commissioner.
Nov. 11, 1887. 4w

THE STAR MILLS,
Charlotte, N. C.
Manufactures best Corn Meal and Mill Feed, and deals in all kinds of Grain.
The Mill is situated near the Railroad crossing on East Trade street.
W. M. CROWELL.
Nov. 11, 1887. yf

SUPERIOR DRILLS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.
We have the Agency for the Superior Grain Drill, and have a supply of them on hand. It is the leading Drill in all grain sections, and as its name implies the Superior to others. Examine the Superior before buying.
This is the season to buy a
Corbin Disc Harrow.
No implement equal to it for pulverizing and preparing rough Land. Sold on its own merits.
A supply of the STANDARD TENNESSEE WAGONS. Fine and medium.
Buggies, Phaetons
and other Vehicles.
A full line of the best Turning Plows, Thomas Harrows and other Implements.
Choice new and fresh Clover and other
Grass Seeds.
Seed Rye, Winter Oats, &c. Fine Seed Wheat to arrive.
We propose to meet low prices on like quality of Goods.
We carry a general line of Implements, Wagons, Hacks, Buggies and everything belonging to our line.
J. G. SHANNONHOUSE & CO.,
Sept. 16, 1887. Charlotte, N. C.

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage made on me on the 23d day of February, 1885, by W. A. Smith and wife, and recorded in Book 40, page 463, to the Register's office, I will sell at public auction, on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1887, at the Court House door in Charlotte, a valuable Tract of LAND lying on both sides of the Lawyer's road, eight miles from Charlotte, adjoining the lands of R. R. King, Jos. McLaughlin and others, containing 55 Acres. Terms, Cash.
J. W. HOOD,
Mortgagee.
Nov. 11, 1887. 5w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Mrs. Ann H. Reid, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment to the undersigned at once; and all persons holding claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law. This notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JNO. R. ERWIN,
Administrator.
Nov. 11, 1887. 6w

Morphomania.
Persons who have become morphia habitues remain free from trouble for variable periods of time. Some begin to suffer seriously in a few months, but others only after years. This difference depends rather upon individual peculiarities than upon the quantity of the drug which is taken. But sooner or later all degenerate—both bodily and mentally. They become pale, emaciated and emaciated; their appetite is greatly diminished and the digestive processes are disordered; sleeplessness sets in in spite of their morphia, and what rest they do get is disturbed by terrible dreams. They become stooped and lose their energy and interest in life, while all their thoughts are concentrated on their morphia. If they have been accustomed to inject the drug subcutaneously, those parts of the body which are within reach of the syringe are one mass of sores, so that they are sometimes at a loss to find a sound spot where they can tolerate an injection. These physical troubles are, however, but the outward change which comes. No one who has not had experience of these melancholy cases can form an idea of the moral perversion which this habit produces. "The constant and increasing use of the drug," for this is the rule—at length enfeebles the will and makes the man a moral paralytic, of all spectacles the most pitiable this side of the grave."—"Opium Smoking and Opium Eating," by George Shearer, M. D. (1881). Untruth is a social nature with them. "As a rule, no one thinks of trusting to the word of an opium smoker; his character is wholly unreliable." (George Shearer) the same may certainly be said of the morphia habitue. Levinston, one of the greatest German authorities on the subject says: "Educated, intelligent men and women, otherwise deserving of respect, descend to crime. Even Quincey, though an instance of moral perversion, admits that opium renders a man incapable of doing what he knows to be right. "The opium eater loses none of his moral susceptibilities or aspirations; he wishes and longs as earnestly as ever to realize what he believes possible and feels to be exacted by duty; but his intellectual apprehension of what is possible infinitely outruns his power, not of execution only, but even of power to attempt. He lives under the weight of incubus and nightmare; he lies in sight of all that he would fain perform, just as a man forcibly confined to his bed by the mortal languor of a relaxing disease who is compelled to witness injury or outrage offered to some object of his tender love; he curses the spells which chain him down from motion; he would lay down his life if he might, but get up and walk, but he is as powerless as an infant, and cannot even attempt to rise."—"Confessions of an English Opium Eater." The morphia habit may even transform the tenderest affection into hate. I have known a happy home rendered almost uninhabitable and a husband driven to despair by the terrible change produced in the character of his wife by the influence of this habit.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

Asking Vanderbilt's Advice.
A veteran Boston broker tells this story of Commodore Vanderbilt, which he does not believe has ever been in print: "A good many years ago, just about the time that Commodore Vanderbilt was building up the New York Central, a certain young man in Boston came into possession of the death of a relative, of the tidy little sum of \$20,000. Twenty thousand dollars was more money than he had in his pocket, and this young man had visions of wealth unclouded. He studied the small local stock list in my office day after day without coming to any conclusion. At last one day, seized by a brilliant thought, he broke out: "John, I'm going to see Vanderbilt about it."
"About what?"
"About my placing my money."

"I thought this was the maddest idea that ever entered a human head. I told him that the Commodore wouldn't waste twenty seconds on a twenty thousand investment. But he would not be persuaded, and one night about 10 o'clock he rang the door-bell of the Vanderbilt residence. After some delay a servant answered and demanded his business.

"Here's my card," said the young Bostonian, "Mr. John Smith, Boston. Tell the Commodore that I must see him to-night on business of the utmost importance."
"Mr. Vanderbilt is about to retire," responded the servant. "You had better come in the morning."

"I may be late then for both him and me. I must see him to-night, if only for five minutes."
"The servant disappeared only to return with the message from the Commodore that he would see Mr. Smith if the business was of the utmost importance. The Bostonian followed the servant up into a little dressing-room, where stood the Commodore wrapped in a flannel garment of the night. He had evidently got out of bed to receive the visitor.

"Well, young man, what do you want?" was the Commodore's impatient question.
"Commodore Vanderbilt, I have recently come into possession of \$20,000, and have come on to New York to ask you for information about the stock market."

"What the blank-blank do you come to me about the stock market for? Why don't you go to some stock broker?"
"Because you are the stock market yourself, Commodore!"

"Look here, Mr. Smith," said the mollified Commodore, "I admire your cheek. I think it deserves encouragement. Go down to Wall street to-morrow morning early. Put your \$20,000, and as much more as you can raise into New York Central stock. Don't ask me why, but go and do it. It's a sickly thing now, but it ain't going to be long. Look up your stock and let it alone; never mind what anybody tells you. Now get out."

"That young man came back to Boston and narrated his experience.
"Did he follow the Commodore's advice? No. He said he wasn't going to let Vanderbilt gobble up his \$20,000. He put it into mining stocks and lost every cent of it."

A Great Man's Greatest Thought.
At a dinner at the Astor House, when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State under President Fillmore, after a period of silence which fell upon the company of some twenty gentlemen who were present, one of the guests said:

"Mr. Webster, will you tell me what was the most important thought that ever occurred your mind?"
Mr. Webster slowly passed his hand over his forehead, and in a low tone inquired of one near him:

"Is there any one here who does not know me?"
"The most important thought that ever occurred my mind," said Mr. Webster, "was that of my individual responsibility to God." And after speaking on this subject in the most solemn strain for some twenty minutes, he solemnly rose from the table and retired to his room.

This incident, related by Harvey in his Reminiscences, serves to illustrate the attitude of great minds toward eternal things. Great men are not scoffers. The men of flippant sneers and godless jests are men of small calibre and shallow intellect. It is not the wise man who has "said in his heart there is no God." It is not the great man who casts off fear and restrains prayer before Him.

A great man comprehends something greater than himself, for he is but the image of a divine Creator, marred, defaced and distorted by sin, yet bearing testimony to the dignity and grandeur of the divine original, whose glory is so faintly seen in the man whom he has made, and endowed with intellect, and will and conscience, and whom he has made to feel, in the depths of his soul, the importance of "Individual responsibility to God."

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This is the season to buy a
Corbin Disc Harrow.
No implement equal to it for pulverizing and preparing rough Land. Sold on its own merits.
A supply of the STANDARD TENNESSEE WAGONS. Fine and medium.
Buggies, Phaetons
and other Vehicles.
A full line of the best Turning Plows, Thomas Harrows and other Implements.
Choice new and fresh Clover and other
Grass Seeds.
Seed Rye, Winter Oats, &c. Fine Seed Wheat to arrive.
We propose to meet low prices on like quality of Goods.
We carry a general line of Implements, Wagons, Hacks, Buggies and everything belonging to our line.
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Mortgagee.
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Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Mrs. Ann H. Reid, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment to the undersigned at once; and all persons holding claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law. This notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JNO. R. ERWIN,
Administrator.
Nov. 11, 1887. 6w

With the Enemy.
From the dusty shelves of libraries, and in the stores of family letters or journals to be found in many old homesteads in Pennsylvania and Virginia, we often unearth the history of heroes of the Revolution, whose names are but little known. Nothing can be more interesting than the perusal of one of these gallant fellows through the war, catching a glimpse of him now in a musty pamphlet, or again in an official letter.

The story of one brave lad which I have pieced together in this way will, I am sure, interest all boy readers.
Capt. Lee was a Virginian, a young man of twenty-one, when he returned with Gen. Forbes from Fort Pitt. He looked much younger than his years, which were but few.

The British prisoners were confused by Gen. Forbes in the barracks in Lancaster. But in spite of the close watch maintained upon them, one after another disappeared, and twenty-three joined the English army. The general at last called his staff about him, and told them he believed they were surrounded by traitors. He proposed that one of them should be thrown into prison and disguised as an English soldier, and so discover the means of escape. Young Lee at once offered himself for this adventure.

He left the camp giving out that he had a furlough, and was brought in as a prisoner a few hours later, so well disguised that Gen. Forbes himself did not know him.

For a week Lee remained in prison hearing nothing of escape. One Sunday night, when it was raining hard, a cloaked figure came into the room and touched two or three sleeping men on the shoulder. Lee among the others. They rose silently and followed him. The door stood open, and part of the stockade was broken. The sentry was safe asleep in a dry place.

The guide led them to a house in the woods where supper was given to them. They traveled all that night through the storm. The next day they were hidden in a barn of a Tory farmer. Mounted parties of horsemen galloped up asking for any trace of the fugitives of whom they were in search. The journey continued night after night, while they hid during the daytime in the woods, in barns, or most frequently in graveyards.

The people of that day were firm believers in ghosts, and not at all likely to trouble them in this last refuge. If any unlucky plowman did venture near, a few shrieks drove him away, and gave him a story to tell for the rest of his life.

Two weeks passed in these hairbreadth escapes. The Englishmen were trying to reach the British forces in New York. Now Lee knew that if he went there with them he would be shot as a spy. But the excitement of the adventure so possessed the young fellow he was not willing to leave the party. Indeed, he had found these Englishmen such well-to-do jolly companions that he seems almost to have forgotten he was not one of them.

He was reminded of it sharply at last. One rough fellow had kept keen watch of him for days, and one night while they were concealed in the cellar of a church, Lee being asleep as they supposed in the corner, this man announced to the others that they had with them Capt. Lee, of the rebel army.

"I know my man," he said, drawing his knife. He pushed me once, but I'm not likely to forget him. Now I'll pay him!"
He came toward Lee, his knife uplifted. But the English officer who led the party stood before him.

"If the man is a spy we will take him to New York, where he will be hanged. But I'll have no murder done."
He covered the ruffian with a pistol, and drove him back.

After that the disguised officer found himself closely watched by all of the party. But he had won the respect and liking of his companions, and they continued to treat him kindly.

Several days later they reached the Delaware, and by some chance Lee was left alone with the man who had sworn to take his life. The American was small, lightly built and unarmed. The Englishman, a powerful, heavy man, held his pistol ready for use.

"I was no coward," said the former, afterward, "but as we stood facing each other, like two dogs ready to spring, the cold sweat broke on me from head to foot."

The Englishman slowly drew out his pistol, as he thought unseen. The little Virginian leaped at his throat like a cat. They reeled and fell together, and the pistol went off in the fall. The Englishman had a knife in his belt. Both struggled for it as they clench, rolling over on the greenward together. It was a fight for life.

Lee told afterward how strange seemed the twittering of a bird overhead as he lay panting in breathless fear, death close at hand.
Horses were heard approaching. Five or six armed countrymen came up, and soon forced them apart. The were both thrown into jail, and the next day taken in irons to Philadelphia. Lee told his story to the justice, and was laughed at, and commended as a "clever young liar."

He at last persuaded his captors to bring him before Gen. Lincoln, who had known him since boyhood. When he appeared, covered with mud and blood, his English uniform hanging in rags upon him, he was received with shouts of laughter by his brother officers.

Lee's adventure gained him a good deal of notoriety. He was soon afterward promoted to the rank of major, and with Col. Hamilton shared the honor of a brilliant charge at Valley Forge. He also rode near Washington at the battle of Brandywine.

We find no further record of his career. It is probable that after the war, like many other Virginians, he settled down upon his plantation, and turned his energies to raising tobacco and governing his people. But wherever he may have ended his life, we may be sure that he was always a brave, light-hearted, modest gentleman.

Now is the time to save manure by raking up leaves.

Bourbons.
The name of the royal house of France is venerable on account of age if for no other reason. If the origin of the family be sought no farther back than the date of the marriage of Robert, Count of Clermont, Bourbons have now the respectable age of six hundred years. But the ancient power is lost, so that now the descendants of the Grand Monarch have to take a "back seat." And yet the name lives, and is likely to live as long as men wish to stigmatize the unprogressive, or to reproach those who will not approve the changes which they do not deem as likewise improvements.

To say that a man is a "Bourbon" is to depict his character by a word; or, if more is needed for the instruction of the ignorant, it is easy to add, "he forgets nothing and learns nothing." So to designate another is more elegant than to write him down a "foggy," or a "slow-coach," while it infers some knowledge of history on his part who employs the convenient descriptive, and at the same moment plainly implies that he is one who is "up with the times."

There are Bourbons—men who will never admit that the present, in anything, equals the past; or, if an admission is made it will be only in such cases as, in the event of a return to the former times, would involve them in personal inconvenience or discomfort. These Bourbons have their use; they conveniently mark the progress which has been made, or enable others to determine it who find in them a point at which to begin the measurement.

But there are Bourbons and Bourbons, though in undistinguishing eyes they are all of a piece. There are men who desire to move rapidly forward when this can be done without such risk as the prudent are not willing to venture; they are averse to mere change, but desire improvement; they will not cast reproaches upon what is worthy in the ancient days that they may have the *ecclat* which comes of championing something whose sole merit is its novelty; they will not place themselves in the front of every vagary that they may have the doubtful honor of leadership, or advocate what is merely new or popular that they may appear in print or read the responsive shouts of the crowd, "of whom to be dispraised were no small praise."

Let it be that a man shall question the claim that popular education is a catholicism for all social and individual disorders, and—he is a Bourbon; let him insist that anything beyond elementary education should be paid for by the beneficiary rather than the public, and—he is a Bourbon; let him proclaim that some would be more profited and more profitable if a few of the years given to the school were given to work, and—he is a Bourbon; let him distinctly prefer woman's work for women, and therefore disapprove attempts to convert her into a teacher in prominent assemblies, and—he is a Bourbon; let him say that the premature union of Churches—the union of Churches which are not in full accord—is not to be desired, and—he is a Bourbon.

It is noteworthy that many of the anti-Bourbons—the men who are so quick to apply the disparaging epithet to others—can beyond doubt demonstrate their own progressive tendencies in a way that the memory of man can easily revert their occupied positions on the other extreme. Their present stand, if stand it may be named, has been gained per saltum. The pendulum has described a long arc; but the rapidity of its movement seems to have made them oblivious of the distance traveled. Perhaps they will hold the position reached; perhaps